

THE CHALLENGES OF BUILDING SUSTAINABLE VACCINE MANUFACTURING: AN INDONESIAN PERSPECTIVE

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GLOBAL THREAT: H5N1 Experience

H5N1 influenza virus



Sickness and death in domestic and wild bird population



Cause severe disease and death in humans

HUMAN CASES

2003-2007

291 confirmed human cases

172 deaths

The affected countries-

Vietnam, Indonesia, Egypt, Thailand, China, Turkey, Azerbaizan, Cambodia, Iraq, Laos, Nigeria, Djibouti.

PROBLEMATIQUE

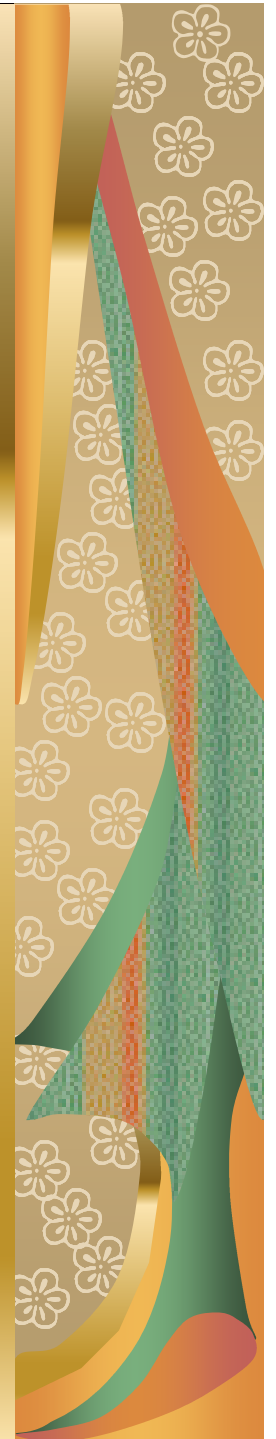
- The existing World Health Organization (WHO) system for influenza is not working adequately, therefore the system needs to be reformed.
- The system takes resources from developing countries and provide little to them in return while leaving developing countries all the vulnerable to an influenza pandemic.

NECESSITY

- There is a need to find new approaches in addressing the threats posed by the H5N1 avian influenza virus.
- There is a need to establish an effective framework for global preparedness in the event of pandemic threat.

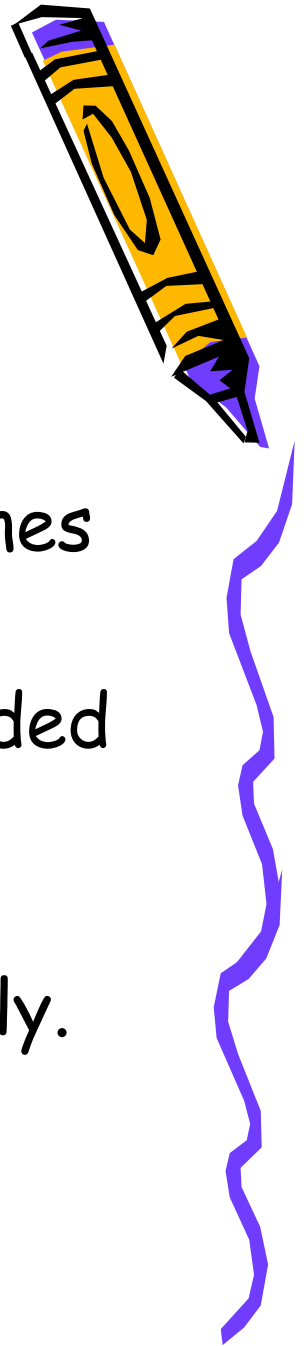
PROBLEMS FACED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

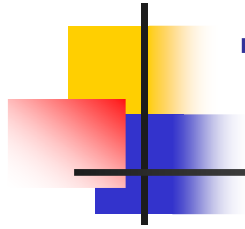
- There will be an acute shortage of the H5N1 vaccines.
- Developed countries placed advance orders for vaccines.
- Developing countries with high public health risks are left with inadequate supplies.
- The current most serious problem is the limited global production capacity for producing influenza vaccines.



WORLD PRODUCTION CAPACITY

- The current vaccines makers could produce only 500 million doses of vaccines if they run 24 hours a day.
- This is far short of what would be needed to vaccinate all 6.7 billion people in the world.
- There is a huge gap in demand and supply.





THE WHO PROCESS

- Resolution 60.28 was adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2007.
- The Director General of WHO is requested by the resolution “to identify and propose...frameworks and mechanisms that aim to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits... taking strongly into consideration the specific needs of developing countries.”



One of the important outcomes

- The IGM was set up and it has made a significant progress, *"Member States are committed to share, on an equal footing, H5N1 and other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential and the benefits, considering these as equally important parts of the collective action for global public health."*
- The current working group co-chairmen recommended a package of solution, among other things, is to increase significantly the vaccine production capacity.



FUTURE STEPS

- WHO stockpile.
- Increase developing countries access.
- Joint research and development of vaccine.
- North – South partnership in production.
- Private-Private-State Enterprises investment.
- Develop DC's capacity in vaccine production (South-South framework).

Thank you
for your attention

